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## THE EFFICACY OF RECOMBINANT FSG OVULATION INDUCTION IN NORMOGONADOTROPIC INFERTILE WOMEN

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**Objective:** *To study the efficacy of recombinant FSH ovulation induction in normogonadotropic infertile women.*

**Methods:** *Puregon was used for 24 cycles of ovulation induction in 20 anovulatory infertile women. The average age of them was 28,3 years, lasting of infertility - 3,5 years, average level of I' SG - 5,0 IU/L LG - 10,2 -IU/I, estradiol- 158 pmol/l.*

**Results:** *The efficacy of ovulation induction were: 40% pregnancy per women and 33% per cycle, that can be compared with the efficacy of hMG treatment. All patients transferred the treatment well. "the frequency of OI-ISS developing occurred in 10%) of cases. We noted no cases of undeveloping or multiple pregnancy. In 25% of women parameters of cycle, induced with Puregon had no differences with normal menstrual cycle - I periovulatory follicle, spontaneous ovulation, and average number of estradiol in periovulatory period - 500-600 pmol/l.*

**Conclusions:** *Ovulation induction using recFSG has more advantages than hMG. This happens because of the better physiologic parameters for the follicular development and the less risk of complications appearing. The recFSG can be used for ovulation induction in PCOS women.*

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## FEATURES OF THERMOREGULATORY REACTION OF THE RABBIT FETUS, DEVELOPING IN REDUCED UTERO-PLACENTAL BLOOD FLOW CONDITIONS

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*Rabbit fetus with intact (control) and reduced utero-placental blood flow (exsperimental) (mass  $39,1 \pm 2$  gr. and  $33,5 \pm 1,9$  gr. correspondingly  $P < 0,05$ ) was investigated in the end of its intrauterine development (28-29 days of pregnant) during physiologycal conditions and with myorelaxant (arduan) injection by its.*

*The results of our researches showed, that 15-minits period of moveless leded to increases of the rectal temperatures from  $37,58 \pm 0,33$  to  $37,6 \pm 0,21^{\circ}\text{C}$  in control and from  $37,35 \pm 0,15$  to  $37,48 \pm 0,12^{\circ}\text{C}$  in experimental fetuses ( $P < 0,05$ ) because of the maternal-placental and feto-placental haemodynamic deficiency. The control fetus with injection myorelaxant reacted by tahycardia and increase metabolism of brown adipose tissue, that is characteristic reaction of healthy fetus to adverse changes of environment. Experimental fetus in same conditions show bradicardia and decrease of brown fat metabolism, resulting, probably, by unsufficient development and functional immaturity of this tissue. A fetal movement activity is important in the maintanance of fetuses haemodynamic and temperature homeostasis because of its participation in the regulation of the intensity of bloodflow in the haemodynamic system "mother-placenta-fetus".*